LETTERS TO THE EDITOR. TO OUR LAW-MAKERS.

The Single- and Married-Women's Laws D .. fended by Their Aurhor.

AFTON, NELSON COUNTY, VA., ) January 22, 1886. To the Editor of the Dispatch :

In your issue of Sunday last appeared "A Protest from a Judge of the Old School "-Judge William M. Tredway, of Pittsylvania county-against the new laws of Virginia that protect the

property-rights of women. As the author of these laws I beg the privilege of a hasty reply to show his errors as to their origin, history, and propriety. He says: "The Virginia statute is only an imitation of similar enactments in the northern States. An alarming commentary on such laws is found in the practical looseness of the marriage relation and the common, every-day resort to divorces so frequent in these States." His arguments, based on false premises, not to say glaring prejudice, are followed by his appeal to our law-makers to consider the consequences, and boldly refuse to follow the demoralizing remedies of expediency adopted by the reckless legislation of other States, especially where the fruits are so manifest and prolitic in poisoning the fountains of social virtue and happi-After citing two inolated cases, one in Virginia and one in North Carolina, under similar laws-which latter case he characterizes as " a novel and alarming precedent and a blot upon the civilization of the age "-his concluding sentence in suggesting an amendment to the " Married-Woman's Act." as proposed in the Virginia Law Jourof November, 1885, by the three | and with great benefit to society. able, experienced and learned revisers of the Code, for the culargement and improvement of this new system, is a most atting and ungallant one, considering the tone of his whole article.

He says : "I would suggest as a fitting amendment that it be enacted that the woman, along with other \* sole and separate estate, shall be entitled to the boots and breeches of the husband, and held them as heirlooms to descend to the oldest daughter in succession."

It is not surprising that a few nonprogressive Virginians—who are honored relicts of the past—should witness with hely horror the uprooting of that system of common law and equity jurisprudence built up and fostered for centuries by our mother country. But in 1870-'74, by acts of Parliament, the most conservative people of any, perhaps, brushed away the dust of ages from her system and gave to women more protection as to property-rights than is proposed in Virginia. History proves that while the courts have been for ages assimilating the common law to the civil law, the legislatures the world over have been putting the doctrines of the courts into the form of sta-State, Government, or Power on earth that denies to woman her rights in her own property-Virginia being the last yield to this demand in 1877. Authority, Bishop on the Law of Married Women.) Why should we hesitate to improve and crystallize by legislation a policy that has gradually fastened itself upon all enlightened and civilized society? Why should not trances are at the sides

law conform to equity? The civil law zenith of her power and sublime intellect always treated the wife as a cute a Corinthian capital. partner, and not as a slave. Hence we see woman in due course of time elevated from the humble position of and splendid place of the noble mother elevated, and true positions God inthrones, the angel of mercy, and the devoted wife and peer in social relations of the truest husband among nature's noblemen. The doctrines of Rome, as promulgated by the Justinian code (in some respect modified and improved) obtain at the present day in all Christendom. Such is the law of the Code of Napoleon, the grandest digest of the civil law that has been made since the time of Justinian.

Any law is wrong that does not fully protect a woman in her estate simply because she, in obedience to nature's law, agrees to enter into the marriage relation, it being a mere civil ordinance under which the teachings of the Divine code are carried. But says Judge Tredway: "Such a law can only breed domestic broils and connubial discord." And he argues to prove that the frequency of divorces in the northern States results from the existence of such laws therein.

The experience here in Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, and all the southern States is conclusive proof against the charge that such laws breed domes-

The looseness of marriage laws in the North and West existed more than half a century before those States enacted statutes to protect women in their property-rights. Hence the frequency of divorces there are not traceable to the last-named laws, but to other and widely different causes. (See Bishop on the Laws of Marriage and Divorce.) Other able writers have clearly demonstrated the truth of history, that "woman's rights," "free-loveism," and such like, in the North and elsewhere over the globe, are the results of

last twenty or thirty years, while "free-loveism," the baneful exotic transplanted from the hotbeds of social corruption in the East, has existed To the Editor of the Dispatch : in the North for nearly a century. On the other hand, such protective laws as | ever is worth commencing is worth fin-I am advocating have existed in some of the southern States for more than sion, to our discussion of the use of sixty years, and "free-loveism" has no organization, and receives no coun-

tenance in any of them.

The first of the United States to adopt such protection laws were some of the southern States, in 1839. These laws has—that is, according to the custom are now a fixture in Virginia. They of the best writers and speakers-but will be perfected. Legislators will legislate for the rule and not the exception. Security to the unit is security to every unit composing the whole number of persons who constitute the mass. Therefore, for the many unfortunate victims among the better class of women such laws are a princely armor, while for thousands of our laboring females they are a shield, ornamental in domestic peace and impenetrable in time of home troubles. Such laws are founded in honesty, tempered with justice, and do arm "the weaker vessel" with the great power and influence of her natural rights, which she so much deserves to enable her to cultivate her mind, im- to gibberish. It is of the utmost improve the social graces, and elevate herself to the highest standard of morality and virtue. Woman's mission on earth is specially and preeminently a social and moral one, and the true and gallant husband will in law, as he does in his personal bearings, throw the mantle of protection about her. Show me a noble and illustrious people and I will point you to their noble and illustrious mothers.

Therefore, let us panoply woman in the

embellish society, purify our reli-gion, and continue to elevate our people. The disabilities of married women-the last remnant of ante-feudal barbarism-have almost entirely disappeared before the civilization of the age, just as "trial by combat and by ordeal" have done-just as the idea that a bond or claim against another person could not be assigned to a third party-just as the inability to sell lands for debtsand all those old notions which the necessities of modern life and a higher order of socialism and materialism have forced England and this country to rid of, and to clear out of the way of the grand progress of the age and the rapid strides of reformation in all avocations of life and enterprise. I doubt not that our present progressive Legislature will substantially adopt the act suggested by the revisers of the Code, and thereby improve the laws alluded to, which encourage the humble women of Virginia to work and produce values; to place for themselves and their children the fruits of personal labor beyond the reach of the husband's profligacy and his creditors, who at least have not acquired a perpetual lien upon the "sweat s face"; to elevate the refined as well as the uncultivated wife from the position of a mere toy, a nonplaything, and a pet, higher biblical plane of a "helpmeet for him"; to utilize all the moral, intellectual, and physical forces, not of a few, but of all the people of the State, for the production of property and to secure income and inheritances and the means of subsistence to those who most

THE CAPITOL. And the Model After which it was Con-

C. T. SMITH.

need the broad, protecting wgis of the

law, and to do so without harm to any

atructed. To the Editor of the Dispatch :

I read an article in your paper a few days ago taken from the Lynchburg Virginian making inquiry as to the true history of the building of the Capitol of our State and the model after which it was constructed. It is possible I may be able to throw some light upon the subject.

It is the generally received opinion, and I have never heard it contradicted. that Mr. Jefferson suggested it and that Nismes was the the Maison Carree at model adopted. But there is this difference between the original building and our Capitol: The former is pure Corinthian in every detail of its architecture, while the latter is Ionic. I have before me at the moment an engraving of the Maison Carree. The entrance is through the portico by the ascent of ten or twelve steps, surmounted by ten lofty Corinthian columns enclosing it. And the sides tutes, until to-day there is not a civilized or body of the building are embellished by sixteen more of what are called engaged columns"-that is, projecting two thirds of their width from the wall-of the same architecture.

Our Capitol, as I dared say before, is lonic, with the same number of columns in front, but with pilasters or square columns at the sides, and for adaptation to its present purposes the en-

In building our Capitol the Ionic which grew up and was matured under order was adopted, probably because know we have all from the beginning the high civilization of Rome in the it was simpler, and it may be at the considered the high qualifications of time we had no artist who could exe-

There is no building in Europe, perhaps, more distinguished for the beauty its proportions than the Maison the rude Sabine captive to the high Carree. An English writer has said to any candidate will be, Is he the that "it was no doubt built by Roman most highly qualified? The college of of the heroic Gracehi-to those grand, hands, but entirely after Greek models. It is wholly of Athens-not at all of tended her to occupy-the queen of Rome-a Corinthian temple of the taste and divinest Cardinal Alberoni said that the Maison Carree was a gem that ought to be set in gold; and the two great Jupiters of of Edinbugh, you know, is also much France-Louis Quatorze and Napoleonhad both of them schemes for lifting next to observe that a man is not the temple bodily out of the ground and carrying it to Paris. The building is perfectly simple, merely an oblong square, with a portico and fluted Corinthian columns; yet the loveliness of it is like enchantment. The essence of its power over the senses appears to to consist in an exquisite subtlety of proportion, which amounts to the very highest grace and the very truest

and purest beauty."

The building is supposed to be all of eighteen hundred years old, and the object of its erection was for a long time lost in obscurity amid the mutations of governments and the corrosions of time. But an enterprising antiquarian, perceiving spots upon the frieze, came to the conclusion that they must have held the bolts that once fastened the letters of an inscription. He made a careful copy of the holes, and by close study and drawing lines from one to the other found it to be a temple that had been dedicated to Caius and Lucius Caesar, who were Consuls-sons of Agrippa and grandsons of Augustus. Augustus died at the age of seventyseven years, A. D. 14, having reigned over the Roman empire forty-one years. The Maison Carree is now used as a

nuseum. I have also an engraving of the Greetheion, in every essential purely did appoint a relation to office, and that Greek. The proportions are very beautiful, and the architecture Ionic-the front portico reached by three steps impure education and inseparable and surmounted by six fluted columns causes peculiar to mixed societies, in front only, with no engaged columns mongrel people, and dense populations. or pilasters at the sides. The frieze The proof of this can be readily and gable are richly decorated; but, stated. None of the northern States beautiful as this building is, it has never passed such laws before 1844, and a excited the world's admiration like that majority of them did so within the of the Maison Carree. W. H. H.

"Scissors!"

RICHMOND, VA. Jan. 21, 1883.

Proceeding on the principle that whatishing, I will return, with your permis-" until."

You say my "argument is intended to show, so it seems to us, that the word 'until' ought not to have both of the meanings which it undoubtedly only one of these meanings." Has "until" really two meanings?

Let us see. all the sentences of our language may be divided into two great classes of positive and of negative sentences; and that it is a law of language that the meaning of individual words shall remain unchanged in converting a positive sentence into a negative sentence, the only change in meaning effected being a reversing of the meaning of the entire positive sentence. A general disregard of this law would speedily result in the reduction of human speech portance that this law should be strictly observed.

Now, let us examine the uses "until" by good authorities in the light of this law. In positive sentences the invariable meaning of "until" is "during the

whole of a period or interval." In negative sentences the meaning should be—according to the law enun-ciated—exactly the same as in positive sentences—i. c., the idea of continuity

just measure of her property-rights or persistency of action, state, feeling. that she may the better enhance and or sentiment, should be conveyed. If any other idea than that of continuity or persistency is conveyed by " until in negative sentences, then a vital law of language is violated and the establishment of bad usage is begun-1 practice which cannot be justified by quotations, however numerous, from

whatever sources. The two meadings which you claim for 'until' exist only in negative sentences. One of these meanings-that of continuity or persistency-is the same in negative as in positive sentences, and is therefore to be accepted as the real meaning of the word. The other meaning, which exists only in negative sentences, is identical with the meaning of "before," for which word "until" is improperly used whenever it is used to convey any other idea than that of continuity or persistency of action, state,

feeling, or sentiment. I submit that the "best writers would not have misused "until" to the neglect of "before" had they known and understood the law of language just enunciated.

Very respectfully, GRAMMATICASTER.

The University of Virginia.

To the Editor of the Dispatch : It gratifies me to see from the proceedings of our Legislature that body has recently appointed a joint committee consisting of three senators and five members of the House who are charged with the duty of investigating the condition of the University. and reporting the facts to their respecuses. As a friend to the tive h tution, I sincerely hope that the committee will make a thorough and searching investigation in reference to all matters confided to them, and that they will show by their report that they obtained all the information necessary to enable the Legislature and the general public to come to a wise conclusion as to whether it has been, and is now, so managed as to confer the greatest pos-

sible benefit on the State. Not having seen the joint resolution of the Senate and House of Delegates, I am not very accurately informed as to the scope and extent of the duties imposed upon the committee of investigation. I take it for granted, however, that one of the objects of the in-quiry will be to ascertain and report upon the qualifications of the professors and their ability to discharge acceptably and profitably to the University and the general public, the duties of their respective chairs. I do not desire to be understood as intimating that the chairs of the different professorships are not now suitably filled, though candor requires me to say that I have heard complaints to the con-Let the committee fearlessly and searchingly inquire, and make known the facts to their respective

Mr. Jefferson, the illustrious founder of the University, in a letter to the Hon, Joseph C. Cabell under date of the 3d February, 1824, in giving his opinion as to the qualifications of a protessor in the University, says: "I remark what you say on the subject of committing ourselves to any one for the law appointment. Your caution is nerfeetly just. I hope and am certain that this will be the standing law of discretion and duty with every member of our Board in this and all cases. You our professors as the only means by which we could give to our institution splendor and preeminence over all sister seminaries. The only question, therefore, we can ever ask ourselves as Philadelphia has lost its character of primacy by indulging motives of favoritism and nepotism, and by conferring the appointments as if the ships were entrusted to them as provisions for their friends. And even that lowered from the same cause. We are qualified for a professor knowing nothing but merely his own profession. He should be otherwise well educated as to the sciences generally; able to converse understandingly with the scientific men with whom he is associated, and assist in the councils of the faculty on any subject of science on which they may have occasion to deliberate. Without this he will incur their contempt and bring disreputation, on the institution. With respect to the professorship you mention, I scarcely of our judges personally, but I will name, for example, the late Judge Roane, who, I believe, was generally admitted to be among the ablest of them. His knowledge was confined to the common law chiefly, which does not constitute one half of the quali-

versity. Would this constitute the splendid stand we propose to take?
"In the course of the trusts I have exercised through life with powers of appointment, I can say with truth, and with unspeakable comfort, that I never which some one did not offer or occur better qualified; and I have the most unlimited confidence that in the appointment of professors in our nursling institution every individual of my associates will look with a single eve to the sublimation of its character, and adopt as our sacred motto 'detur digniori. In this way it will honor us and bless

fication of a really learned lawyer,

much less that of a professor of law

for a university. As to any other

branches of science, he must have

stood mute in the presence of his lit-

erary associates, or of any learned strangers or others visiting the Uni-

our country."

At the risk of being somewhat tedious, I have copied from Mr. Jefferson's correspondence the foregoing words of wisdom and patriotism, which I trust may have their proper weight with those whose peculiar province it is to see that our great University shall meet the expectations of the sage of Monticello and those of his distinguished co-laborers who aided him in laying its foundation so broad and deep, as they

supposed. We who knew it in its infancy well remember how tenderly and affectionately its great founder loved and cherished it. In a letter to Mr. Madison under date of February 17, 1826, only I think you will agree with me that a few months before his death, he bequeathed his well-beloved pet to him. In that letter he says: "If I remove beyond the reach of attentions to the University, or beyond the bourne of life itself, as soon I must, it is a comfort to leave that institution (the University) under your care, and an assur-

ance that it will not be wanting.' It is a melancholy fact, disguise it as we may, that the friends of the University have been sadly disappointed in its failure to reach that commanding position among the learned institutions of the country which they had fondly anticipated. Where the fault is, or whether any one is at fault, I do not undertake to say. It is a matter well worthy of the attention of the General Assembly-worthy of it on many accounts but more particularly worthy of it for the cause of education and the very large sum of money (said to be not less than \$1,000,000) which the State has

invested in it. The number of students now at the | on the narrow velvet vest.

about the same number the sess mediately preceding. Before the war we had 600 one session, and from 400 to 500 several other sessions. The falling off is doubtless owing in some measure to the impoverished condition of the country, but this, I think, would scarcely account for the diminution of one half.

I suppose it will be within the purview of the duties of the committee to inquire into the management of the institution so far as the Board of Visitors is responsible for that management. When I was a student of the University, some fifty-odd years ago, the Board of Visitors (as I now remember them) consisted of Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, General Cocke, General Breckinridge, and Chapman Johnson. It has numbered among its members since the honored names of William C. Rives, Sam. Taylor, Thomas J. Randolph, A. H. H. Stuart, and others but little, if at all, less distinguished. Unless I am greatly mistaken in the measure I have taken of our new Governor, he will be very apt to see to it when the proper time arrives that such a Board will be appointed as there shall be no

ground of complaint from any quarter. As a devoted friend of the University I am very much gratified that the committee of investigation has been appointed, and sincerely hope that its abors will redound to the benefit of the University, the faculty, and the entire Commonwealth. ALUMNUS.

Local Option, or a Third Party.

To the Editor of the Dispatch : In the late political contest in this State, both parties entered the canvass upon platforms promising to the people a local-option law in regard to liquorlicense. The moral and temperance men of the State accepted of these promises as made in all honesty, and remained faithful to their party allegiance. Therefore, every man in the Legislature, whatever his party, is solemnly pledged to give us a local-option law. A failure on the part of the General Assembly to give us such a law would be a violation of a sacred contract made with the people, and would cover the Legislature with a deserved and lasting infamy, in the minds of all right-thinking men. The people are expecting a faithful fulfilment of the promises made to them in this matter by the political parties, and they will hold their reprecentatives to a strict accountability There is a large and ever-increasing body of temperance-men in the State. are watching with sleepless vigilance every movement, or want of movement, on the part of the Legislature in regard to the local-option bill, and they do not intend that faithlessness shall go unrebuked and unpunished. There is a still larger body of men in the State, unconnected with any temperance organization, who love fair dealing and will not tolerate the open violation of a promise.

Two of the largest and most influential religious bodies in the State have expressed by formal resolution their expectation that the Legislature will releem its pledge in regard to local The General Association of following resolutions:

"1. Resolved, That we gratefully recognize a decided advance for the cause of temperance in the fact that our recently-elected Legislature stands committed by the party platforms on which they were chosen to pass a general local-option law for the State of Vir-

"2. Resolved, That we would urge our fellew-citizens to use all legitimate The Battenberg shape, lapping diagomethods for giving assurance to our law-makers in the next General Assembly that they will receive an earnest support in carrying out the pledge thus the front. Serge with wide twills, resting upon them. This Association represents over 71 .-

000 Baptists. The Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, representing 60,000 Methodists, at its session

in Petersburg last November, adopted a report on temperance of which the following is a part:
The progress of public sentiment towards what is called 'local-option'

has given encouragement to many pious and patriotic men. The committee are of opinion that the danger to society from the excessive use of intoxicants can only be met by legislative interference. Both the great political parties are pleged by their platforms to such a policy, and virtuous citizens will expect compliance with promises voluntarily given. The Church may expect in the near future an exercise of the elective franchise in Virginia on the subject of

the liquor traffic. ... Resolved, That we look with confidence to Virginia law-makers for a fulfilment of pledges so plainly given to the people in published platforms." This promise on the part of the political parties to give the people a localoption law prevented the formation of a third party. If this promise is not redeemed no power on earth can prevent the formation of such a party in the future. The temperance-men generally wish to keep the temperance question out of politics. The political eaders profess the same wish. Then

them a local-option law, and thus eliminate temperance from politics. H. C. CHEATHAM. January 19, 1886.

recognize the rights of the people, give

A Fox Afflicted with Rabies. A San Antonio (Texas) special says: A singular story of rabies comes from the rocky country of Devil's river, west of here. On the 15th instant three children of R. G. Wallace, an old ranchman, left his tent and went to awhile, and were sitting near the spring, when one of them sprang to his feet and said: "There is a fox or civet cat." The animal was standing quite near them, its head down, its tongue lolling, and saliva dropping from its lips. The chil-dren ran toward it, but it wheeled and started on a rapid trot up the hill toward a house. Half way up it met the three-year-old boy of a Mr. Boone coming down the slope and calling to the children. The animal sprang upon the child, bit him through the hand, threw him down, and dragged him along the rocks, scratching and snapping at him. A little pet dog sprang on the beast and forced it to relinquish its hold. The barking of the dog and cries of the little fellow attracted Wallace's attention. He ran to the spot, seized the animal by the tail, and hammered out its brains with a rock. It proved to be an ordinary red fox. The child was badly bitten and scratched in many places. The little dog was also bitten. There seems to be no doubt that the fox was mad. So far as known no

Silk cords are used for lacing basques. as in a pretty house dress of mauve cashmere with cord lacing over a pansycolored velvet vest. This vest should be six or eight inches wide from the throat down to the top of the darts, with the cashmere lapping on its sides and stitched there. Along the darts the velvet shows only two inches wide. as the cashmere laps over it, is finished with whalebone, beyond which eylet-holes are worked, and a lacing of silk cord passes through these and crosses

physician has examined the child.

University is about 300. They had AN UNEXPECTED FORTUNE. | lace, the bodice being fastened at the about the same number the session im-Suddenly Enriched by a Lot of Apparently Worthless Bonds.

> A Milford (Pa.) special says : Quite a sensation has been caused by the announcement that Mr. William Mitchell, a real estate agent and hotel owner of this village, has become suddenly enriched through the discovery that a quantity of supposed valueless bonds were negotiable. Mr. Mitchell, in payment of a debt several years ago, took a number of miscellaneous articles, among them being a package of \$60,000 worth of Mexican bonds, bearing 6 per cent. interest. They were not thought to be worth the paper they were printed on. All but five or six had been saved, however, and a few days ago, through Mr. Henry Simonds. of Philadelphia, Mr. Mitchell received information which led him to believe that the bonds might be worth somthing, and he placed them in the hands of a New York agent to ascertain their value.

He has already been offered seventyfive cents on a dollar for the bonds, but will hold them until their exact value is known. It is estimated that they are worth at least \$100,000, the interest having accrued for over thirty

Fashion Notes.

A morning dress is of brown Benedictine cloth, is bordered with drawn threads formed into patterns, lines, and squares. There are panels of red velvet, the material drawn back with heavy cord and tassels; both front and back are draped differently, the one side falling straight, the other caught up with plaits. The bodice displays the same drawn-thread work over red velvet.

A pretty dress for a girl was a pink satin frock trimmed with grenat velvet; had the skirt made in knife-plaits; the bodice had elongated side nieces which fell over the satin tunique, and was trimmed with straps of grenat velvet. Onite at the neck the bodice was laced : below this came a vest, made full, with revers of velvet on either side. There was a drapery at the back of the skirt.

A sample of a bonnet with donkey's ears adapted was brown velvet with a double coronet turning upwards; the crown was square, covered with brown velvet embroidered all over with gold cord; there was a mass of red feathers on the front, and the donkey's ears were on either side made of red velvet, but they did not stand up prominently, and to those who are not in the secret looked only like two red bows.

Mousseline de soie has been employed for a handsome dress-trimming in bands of thickly-worked gold embroidery. Gold pines and other devices were set so closely together that but little of the foundation was to be seen : there were bodice-trimmings accompanying it, and it is easy to imagine what a magnificent dress might be arranged with this for the front and cream satin at the back. Happily, it was the best gold, that does not tarnish.

The bride's dress at a recent wedding was Limerick lace, looped up artistithe Baptist Church in Virginia, which | cally with sprays of orange-blossom and met in Richmond last fall, adopted the | myrtle over white satin; tulle veil and wreath of orange-blossoms and stephanotis: lovely bouquets of orangeclossoms, gardenias, and white roses. She wore a lovely antique pearl necklace. The bride's mother wore black velvet, and white and gold brocade, black velvet bonnet with gold-colored ostrich feathers to match.

Red-cloth jackets are the favorite for driving coats with young ladies. nally on the breast, is liked for these. and a novel caprice adds a single revers of seal-skin fur down the left of smooth cloth, and the rough boucle cloths are all used for these gay jackets. Black Persian lamb-skin for revers. collar, and cutts, with a turban and muff to match, are added for winter trimming.

A mantle is of ruby plush, quite covering the dress, loose in front, fitting the waist at the back. It is lined with red satin throughout, but the most remarkable feature is the sleeves. They resemble the long, hanging, pointed ones worn in Edward III.'s time, falling nearly to the ankles. They are made of black velvet, worked in open embroidery, the red lining showing through. The mantle has a large jet ornament at the waist and a jet allround collar Since it is so difficult to have crino-

line generally adopted, the French modistes are using various makeshifts until fashion shall smile upon the other extreme. Old-fashioned moreen, white watered, is being used, with flounces at the back from the waist downward, the terminal one being edged with a deep band of black velvet, while two rows of steel, which are carried completely round the border of the skirt, are intended to remove the weight of the long paletots and keep them away from the Embroideries are as fashionable as

ever, and it is difficult to tell which colors are most effective. Those on black are quite handsome. One recently shown on a guipure design, which on close inspection prove I to be worked on coarse grenadine with fine gold thread, black silk, and wooden Indian beads. These last are to be distinguished from rosary beads. They are also wooden, but are not carved. and have a shiny surface. The groundwork in this design was cut away be-tween the patterns, so that, laid over satin, it had a magnificent effect.

At a recent banquet the Lady a spring to draw water. They played Mayoress of London wore a beautiful train and bodice of rich ruby velvet over coral silk, trimmed with lace and large caladium leaves, and this was borne by her son as a page in a black velvet court suit, white satin waistcoat. and lace ruffles. She had magnificent jewels and a tuft of ruby and coral ostrich-feathers in the hair. She was attended by six maids of honor in pink silk draped with pink tulle, matching the bodices, all trimmed with pink marabout. They each carried a large bouquet of roses. The Louis Quinze costume for girls

from five to ten years of age is liked for the dressy toilets worn at dancing school, at children's parties, or at the wedding of elder members of the family. This has a cutaway jacket curved in front in zouave style and reaching only to the waist behind, worn over a loose white blouse, like a sailor's blouse, dropping below the waist line ; the skirt is laid in box pleats down the front and gathered behind, unless made of velvet or plush, which is gathered all around. This is shown in darkblue or red velvet over a white repped silk blouse; also in a scarlet serge over a white nun's veiling blouse.

At a recent wedding the bride was attended by six bridemaids who were prettily dressed in cream broche canvas and vicuna, trimmed with cream lace, the vests and sashes being of geraniumcolored surah silk, and the hats of cream lace and plush with ponpons to match the sashes. Each carried a basket of red and white flowers. The bride wore an elegant dress of ivory brocaded velvet over a skirt of ivory satin draped with exquisite Brussels I wore a half wreath of orange-blossoms, the other half being made of diamonds. In her hand was an enormous bouquet.

At Lamballe, France, the men wear their hair very long, and cover it with a Purygian cap of light brown. The coat is wide, has a hood, and descends to about the middle of the calves; tight, short waistcoat, and voluminous cloth waistband; wide trousers, with tremendous pockets, half-hose and wooden shoes. The colors are, as a rule, light brown or dark blue; the waistband, however, is often red, while the buttons on the waistcoat and coat are silver. The women's costumes are still more picturesque. Short, manyplaited skirt, an apron of bright colored stuff, not striped; a low bodice, all the seams being edged with bright colored ribbons, light blue, red or yellow; ample scarf round the neck.

A favorite and original style of bonnet rests softly on the forehead in plaits of velvet cut on the cross; there are three rows of these plaits, the upper one appertains to the back of the bonnet and is of brown velvet : then comes an orange-colored plaiting and another of brown; a cross-cut torsade of velvelt is laid at the side, and in this are inserted three oxydized eagle's feathers. This bonnet has a perfectly new arrangement of strings. There are two ribbon loops, one sewn to each side in dark brown; through this is drawn some narrow orange-ribbon velvet, which is tied in a bow. This arrangement would be admirable for a black bonnet, which could be worn with different feathers from time to time; having black loops on the bonnet, then any olored strings desired can be slipped

Thieves in Society.

A Nashville (Tenn.) special says : Several weeks ago W. S. Hall, son of the Rev. Thomas Hall, of Bloomfield, Ky., and John F. Dorsey, of Virginia. came to this city from Louisville. They became acquainted with leading society young men, and were introduced into the best families. On January 7th they were arrested for stealing articles from acquaintances and businesshouses. Hall was taken into custody as he left the residence of a prominent citizen. Some days ago Hall gave bail and was released from jail, but Dorsey was without friends and remained behind the bars. Their cases were called in the Criminal Court to-day, when it was discovered that houses. Hall was taken into custody Hall had fled. His bond of \$2,500 was declared forfeited, and the Governor was requested to offer a reward of \$500 for hisarrest. The Governor declined on account of the scarcity of public funds. Dorsey was tried on two cases, and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment. He was committed to the penitentiary this evening. It is believed that Hall has gone to Mexico.



Absolutely Pure. This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multiude of low test, short weight, alum or hosenhate powders. Sold only in caus. phosphate powders, Sold only in cons ROYAL BAKING-POWDER COMPANY 106 Wall street, New York. no 20-dawiy

JOHN B. CARY.

JOHN B. CARY & SON, General Insurance

Agents. FIRE, MARINE, LIFE, AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE PLACED IN FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES ONLY AT LOWEST RATES.

No. 1108 MAIN STREET.

MERCANTILE AGENCY. ESTABLISHED 1849.1

C. F. CLARK, Pres. E. F. RANDOLPH, Tr. ERADSTREET'S. RICHMOND OFFICE: No. 1109 MAIN STREET, Telephone No. 433.

J. H. WHIFTY, Superintendent. No expense is considered too great in pro-curing and applying to the conduct of the business all possible improvements. With its present system for obtaining and promul-gating information, this Agency is justify regarded by its patrons as authority on all matters affecting commercial credit, its ramifications are greater and its busi-ness larger than any other similar organiza-tion in the world conducted in one interest and under one management.

THE BRADSTREET COMPANY

PROPRIETORS.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES:
NOS. 279, 281, AND 283 BROADWAY
de 8 NEW YORK.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!! In order to reduce my large stock of FANCY GOODS. will allow a discount of 20 PER CENT, on ill goods for sixty days. ja 15-eod2m H. H. WALLACE.

BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

PRUSTEE'S NOTICE .- Under a deed TRUSTEE'S NOTICE.—Under a deed from J. M. Thompson, the undersigned has taken possession of the stock of BOOTS. SHOES, &c., in store No. 405 east Broad street. An inventory will be taken on Saturday, January 23, 1886, at which time the store will be closed. ON MONDAY THE STORE WILL BE REOPENED and all the STOCK MARKED BOWN TO COST FOR CASH. WILLIAM H. SANDS, ja 23-21 Trustee.

A RARE CHANCE. A RARE CHANCE.

Wishing to make a change in busiless and reduce stock, I will sell the fluest stock of BOOTS AND SHOES in the city AT AND BELOW COST FOR CASH. All those in want of anything in the above line will do well to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

C. L. SIEGEL. 421 Broad street. ja 15-3m THE LADIES', MISSES'. AND

CHILDREN'S ODDS AND ENDS are all gone, but I have a Bonanza yet for MEN AND BOYS.

An \$8 Boot for \$5-hand-sewed and the best work.
A 56 Boot for \$2.50—hand-made.
A 56 Boot for \$2.50—as good as 55 will get.
A Boy's Button Boot for \$1.50, as good as 53 will get—sold only because they are cloth tops.

J. A. GRitish,
ja 5

SKIN TORTURES AND BLOOD

Humiliating Eruptions, Itching and Burning Skin Tortures, Loathesome Sores, and every species of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Inertied, Scrofnlous and Couragious Diseases of the Blood, Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, from Infancy toold are, are positively oursed by Curicura, the Great Skin Cure, and Curicura, Soar, an exquisite Skin Cure, and Curicura Soar, an exquisite Skin Cure, and Curicura Resolvent, the new Blood Purifier, Internally.

COVERED WITH SORES. COVERED WITH SORES.

I have been afflicted since last March with a skin disease the doctors called Eczema. My face was covered with scabs and sores and the itching and burning were simost unbearable. Seeing your CUTICUEA REMERIES SO highly recommended, concluded togive them a trial, using the CUTICUEA and CUTICUEA SOAP externally, and kensolvens internally for four months. I call myself cured, in gratitude for which I make this public statement. myself cured, of grant, this public statement, Mrs. Clark A. Frederick, Broad Brook, Cours.

SCALP, FACE, EARS, AND NECK. SCALP, FACE. EARS, AND NECK.

I was afflicted with Eczema on the Scalp,
Face. Ears, and Neck, which the druggist,
where I got your remedies pronounced one
of the worst cases that had come under his
notice. He advised me to try your CUTE.
REMEDIES, and after live days use
my scalp and part of my face were entirely
cured, and I hope in another week to have
my ears, neck, and the other part of my
face cured.

HERUAN SLADE.

120 east; Fourth street, New York.

LICHING DISEASES CURED.

CULICURA stands at the head of its class; especially is this the case with the Culicular State and an unusually good sale this summer, owing to the prevalence of an aggravated form of Iteh through some coalities in the country, in which the Culicular State of the Culicular S

CUTICURA REMEDIES Are sold by all druggists. Price: CUTICURA. 50c.; RESOLVENT, \$1: SOAP, 25c. POTTER URUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY, Bos-

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases." BEAUTIFY the Complexion and Skin by using the Cuticuna Soap.

THE SEWING MACHINE is the cause of Uterine Pains and weakness. For Aching Sides with the same face, Ridney Pains, Sciatica, Chest Pains, Weakness, and Inflammation, the Cutticura Anti-Pain Planter is infullible. 25c. ja 20-W(w) & Su

PROPOSALS.

VIRGINIA PENITENTIARY, SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE

O received at the office of the Super tendent until TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, at 12 o clock M. for furnishing this institu-tion for the months of February and March with the following articles—v.g. 80 barrels VIRGINIA EXTRA SUPER-FINE FLOUR, samplest: soo bushels (2004), SOUND HOLTED

pie;
300 gallons CIDER VINE(-AR (sample);
75 barrels HERRINGS (sample);
10 sacks SALT (brand);
2 barrels HYE WHISSEY (sample);
2.000 pounds TURPENTINE SOAP (sample)

Also, for THERE MONTHS! SUPPLY OF he above articles to be delivered at the Originia Fenitentiary free of all drayag to, and in such quantities and at such times as the superintendent may need as equire them to be delivered. The above

the requirements domain.

The floard of Firectors reserve the right to relect any or all bids. Bids releved for any one or more of the above articles.

By order of the board.

W. W. Mrist's. in 25-FASu2t

GILDING. RUBY'S ROYAL GILDING. R "Rich as Gold Lear," -N. Y. Herald,
Gillos Everavidino - Francis,
Tube, Filescoes, Onnaments, Fans, Photos, &c. Anyone can used. A Camels Hair
Brash in each flox. Files, 50 cents. Ask
for RI BYS GILDING. Refuse all substitutes, Sold by Paint-Dealers, Druggists, and
Stationers.

Stationers.
New York Chemical Mfg Co., New York. DEPARTURE OF STEAMERS

OFFICE CLYDE'S PRILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY. STEANSHIP COMPANY,
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Steamers of this line are running on regular schedule as usual. No detention on account of ice. Freight for and fernit Philadelphia reserved and delivered daily at York River depot, Twenty-fourth

J. W. MCCARRICK ia 20-61 General S OLD DOMINION STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK.

FOR NEW YORK.

Steamers leave Richmond EVERY TUESDAY, FRIDAY, and SUNDAY, bleamers leave New York for Richmond EVERY TUESDAY, and SUNDAY, and SATURDAY at Pussenger accommodations unsurpassed.

Cabin fare to New York (including means and bertin), \$10; round-trip tickets, \$18; steerage, with subsistence, \$7; without subsistence, \$6.

Freight forwarded and through bills of lading issued for points beyond New York. Freight received daily until 5 P. M. Manifest closed on sailing-days one hour before departure.

Passengers leaving Richmond by the Chesapeake and Ohio railway at \$15 A. M. (vta Newport's News) and the Bichmond and Petersburg railroad at 10:49 A. M. on MONDAYS, TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS will make connections at NORFOLK with the steamers leaving those days.

ROANOKE, Captain COUCH, BUNDAY, January 10th, at 7 o'clock A. M. OLD DOMINION, Captain SMITH, TUESDAY, January 10th, at 7 o'clock P. M. WYANOKE, Captain HULPHERS, FRIDAY, January 10th, at 1 o'clock P. M. WYANOKE, Captain HULPHERS, FRIDAY, January 15th, at 2 o'clock P. M. WYANOKE, Captain HULPHERS, FRIDAY, January 15th, at 2 o'clock P. M. WYANOKE, Captain HULPHERS, FRIDAY, January 15th, at 2 o'clock P. M. (BEORGE W. ALLEN & CO., Agents, N. 1301 Main atreet and Ja 9 Company's wharf, Rocketts)

ONLY ONE DOLLAR NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, AND NEW-PORT'S NEWS. AND ONLY DIRECT ROUTE WITHOUT TRANSFER OR CHANGE OF ANY KIND, Second-class tickets still lower.

Second-class tickets still lower.

VIRGINIA STEAMHOAT COMPANY'S JAMES-RIVER LINE
FOR NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, NEW-PORTS NEWS, CLABEMONT, AND JAMES-RIVER LANDINGS DIRECT; CONNECTS AT NORFOLK CLOSELY WITH ALL LINES TO EASTERN SHORE OF VIRGINIA, OLD POINT, BALTIMORE, AND THE NORTH SAME AFTER YOUN, AT NEWPORTS NEWS WITH STEAMER ACCOMAC FOR SMITHFIELD; AT CLAREMONT WITH ATLANTIC AND DANVILLE BALLROAD FOR WAVERLY, HICKSFORD, AND ALL STATIONS.

ONLY ALL-WATER BOUTE. JAMES RIVER BY DAYLIGHT. GREAT TOURIST ROUTE.
JAMESTOWN, DUTCH GAP, AND WAR
SCENERY.

CHEAPEST ROUTE,
RATES MUCH LESS THAN HALF
CHARGED BY ANY OTHER ROUTE,
FARE TO NORFOLK, \$1-NO LIMIT,
WAY-LANDING FARES from 25c, to \$1, Second-class tickets still lower, FARE TO WAVERLY, \$1.50, FARE TO HICKSFORD, \$2.25. FIRST-CLASS MEALS ON EUROPEAN

The elegantly rebuilt and fast steamer
AKIEL.
(carrying United States Mail.)
Z. C. GIFFORD. Commander,
leaves Richmond every
MONDAY. WEDNESDAY. AND FRIDAY
at 7A M. (STREET-CARS CONNECT IN
FULL TIME) for above-named places, arriving at Norfok at 5 P. M. Returning,
the steamer leaves Norfok. Portsmouth,
and Newport's News on alternate days,
arriving at Richmond about 4 P. M. arriving at Richmond about 4 P. M.
Through thekets on sale on steamer and at
Garber's Agency, 1000 Main street. Baggage checked through. STATE-ROOMS ENGAGED FOR DAY OR NIGHT,

FREIGHT. FREIGHT.

Freight received daily for Norfolk, Portamouth, Smithfield, Hampton, Waverly, and and Hickstord Va.; Washington, D. C.; Newbern, Washington, and Tarboro', N. C.; all stations on Atlantic and Danville railroad, Seaboard and Roanoke railroad, Norfolk Southern railroad, and Eastern North Carolina generally; also, for Eastern Shore of Virginia, and all regular landings on James river, at LOWEST RATES, and through bills smeed.

L. B. TATUM, Superintendent;

through bills imued.

L. B. TATUM, Superintendent;
oc 50 No. 1106 Main street and Mockettel PHILADELPHIA, RICH-MOND AND SORPOLE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Appointed miling days: Every TURBDAY and PRIDAY at 12 M., and every SUNDAY and PRIDAY at 12 M., and every described at 5 A. M., Foreight for Tuesdays' and Fridays' steamers received till 11:50 A. M.; for Sundays' steamer till 5 P. M. Satarday. Freight received daily till 5 P. M.

Fare 58.

For further information apply to Foreight received daily till 5 P. M.

Fare 58.

For further information apply to General Passenger Agent, Office Rockette, W. F. CLAYDE & CO.

De WOOD,—Crown-Hill Spiint-lump and hall; superior Anthracite—egg stove, chesnut, and broken sizes. Forest Pine Wood-long, sawed, and spiit. Purchasers can rely on getting clean, perfectly-prepared coals. S. F. LATHEOP & CO., Seventeenth street at Draw-Sridge.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOVEMBER LEAVE RICHMOND

BAILBOAD LINES.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN BAIL

LEAVE RICHMOND

10:49 A. M. Dally, via Richmond and Petersburg railroad. Arrive Petersburg 11:30 A. M.; leave Petersburg 11:30 P. M. daily; arrive at Norfolk 3:20 P. M.

8:35 A. M. Dally, except Sunday, via Richmond and Petersburg 9:30 A. M.

No. 3 teaves Petersburg 9:30 A. M.

No. 3 teaves Petersburg 9:30 A. M.

M. for Farmville, Lynchburg,
Roanoke, Bristol, Knoxville
and all points South and West,
2:48 P. M. Daily, via Richmond and Petersburg railroad. Arrives Petersburg 3:40 P. M. daily, arriving Norfolk 6:10 P. M.

8:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, via Richmond and Alleghany railroad.
Arrive at Lynchburg 2:00 P. M., connecting with train No. 3, leaving Lynchburg at 2:10 P. M. daily for all points South and West.

6:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, via Richmond and Alleghany railroad.

and West.

6:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, via Richmond and Alleghany railroad.
Arrive at Lynchiourg 3:30 A. M.
(sleeper Richmond to Lynchburg), connecting with tratal leaving Lynchburg at 6:40 A. M. PULLMAN SLEEPING-CAR ACCOMMO-

change.

Tickets, baggage checks, and all information can be obtained at Richmond and Period of the control of tion can be obtained at Richmond and Petersburg railroad depot, 1000 Main street, Richmond and Alleghany railroad depot, and 1206 Main street. A. POPE, General Passenger and Traket Agent, JOSEPH H. SANDS,

ja 8 General Manager, Roan ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG RAILS
ROAD TIME-TABLE,
Commencing SUNDAY, November 22,
1859, trains on this road will run as follows:
TRAINS SOUTHWARD,

. 18:35 A.M. 9:30 A.M. Accom'odat'n, 10:49 A.M. 11:38 A.M. Through train, 92:48 P.M. 8:35 P.M. Fast Mail, 95:20 P.M. 8:35 P.M. Accom'odat'n, 19:83 P.M. 10:08 P.M. Through train,

65. \*4:55 A. M. 5:48 A. M. Fast Mail. 33. †7:10 A. M. 6:05 A. M. Accomicdatin 34. †10:05 A. M. 10:55 A. M. Throu'n train. 35. †12:35 P. M. 1:36 P. M. Accomicdatin 47. \*6:00 P. M. 6:00 P. M. Through train.

\*Dally, †Dally (except Sunday),
STOPPING-PLACES,
Nos. 40, 42, and 43 make no stops, No.
45 stops only on signal at Chester. Nos. 47
and 48 stop only on signal at Chester. Contrails, and Manchester. Nos. 23, 24, 25,
and 26 stop at all stations for passengers,
PULLMAN-CAR SERVICE,
On trains No. 40 and 45 sleeping-cars between Washington and Charleston. On
trains No. 40, 42, 43, and 48 sleeping-cars
between Washington and Jacksonville, Fis.

Nos. 47, and 48 sleeping-cars be-

THE ONLY ALL-RAIL BOUTE TO NOB. | LEAVE, | FOLK. | ASHIVE, | Richm'd. \*10:49 A. M. | Norfolk. | 3:20 P.M. | Richm'd. \*2 48 P. M. | Norfolk. | 8:10 P.M. | Norfolk. | 8:10 P.M. | Norfolk. | 8:35 A.M. | Richm'd. 10:35 A.M. | Norfolk. | 8:35 A.M. | Richm'd. 1:30 P. M.

RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG AND POTOMAC RAILROAD.

Correspondingly quick time to other points. Through bills of lading issued at low rates. C. A. TAYLOR, 1y 1 General Passenger Agent. RICHMOND AND ALLEGHANY

Through Accord- Night Mail, modation, Express, †No. 1. †No. 3. †No. 9. Arrive

ARRIVE RICHMOND. 8:00 P. M. MAIL daily (except Sunday). 10:05 A. M. ACCOMMODATION daily (ex-

At Riemond with associated railways and Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac railroad; at Lynchburg with Virginia Midiand railway and Norfolk and Western railroad; at Clifton Forge with Chesapeake and Onio railway; at Lexington with Baltimore and Onio railway; at Lexington with Baltimore and Onio railroad.

Sleeping-car attached to Night Express to Lynchburg.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAIL-WAY.-NOVEMBER 15, 1885; LEAVE RICHMOND, 7:40 A. M. Through and Local Mall except Sunday, Connects for Lynch-

ARRIVE RICHMONI

President. de 15

RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG

AND POTOMAC RAILROAD.—Schednie commencing NOVEMBER 15, 1882—
seaters standard time;
8:00 A. M., leaves Byrd-Street station
daily; stops only at Ashland,
Junction, Milford, and Prederickaburg. Sleeper to Washington. Leaves Washington
for New York at 11 A M.

11:07 A. M., leaves Byrd-Street station daily except Sunday. Sleeper to
Washington. Leaves Washington for New York at 4:20 P.
M., also by limited at 3:50 P.
M. Sayes Byrd-Street at 3:50 P.

6:20 P. M., leaves Byrd-Street station daily. Sleeper to New York.

10:29 A. M., arrives at Byrd-Street station daily. Sleeper from New York.

2:39 P. M., strives at Byrd-Street station daily; stops at Fredericksburg, Milford, and Junction.

5:08 P. M., arrives at Byrd-Street station daily; stops at Fredericksburg, Milford, and Junction.

5:08 P. M., arrives at Byrd-Street station daily except Sunday. Sleeper from Washington.

ASHLAND TRAINS.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS:

4:00 P. M., accommodation, leaves Broad-

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS:
4:00 P. M., accommodation, leaves BroadStreet station; arrives at Ashland at 5 P. M.
6:04 P. M., leaves Elba; arrives at Ashland at 5:44 P. M.
7:50 A. M., arrives at Elba; leaves Ashland at 6:43 A. M.
8:55 A. M., accommodation. arrives at
Broad-Street station; leaves
Ashland at 5 A. M.
5:59 P. M., arrives at Elba; leaves Ashland
at 5:12 P. M.
C. A. TAYLOR, General Tickut Agent.
E. T. D. MYRES, General Superintendent.

R. H. WHITLOCK MAKES A R. WHITLOUR MARKS A. perically of TOBACCO-BOXES. PINE CABES for Smoking- and Ping-Tobacco. Tobacco-boxes in shooks, in car tota, or less. Dramed Sycanore Lumber. Prices low. Satisfaction guaranteed. Extablished, 1867. Patronized generally, no 1-3m

P. LATHROP & CO., COAL AND

No. 1-Richmond to Lynchburg, Richmond and Alleghany railroad, and Honnoke to New Orleans, Chattanooga to Jackson-ville, Chattanooga to Mempits, No. 3-Roanoke to Chattanooga, without chattanooga,

No. Leave Arrive

TRAINS NORTHWARD.

trains No. 47 and 48 sleeping ears between New York and Jacksonville, Fig. and between New York and Charleston.

Norfolk...\* 9:35 A.M. | Richm'd. 1:30 P. M.
Nos. 34 and 35 make close connection to
and from Faruville. Lynchburg, and southwestern points, and way-stations on the
Norfolk and Western railroad. No. 55 running daily and No. 34 daily except Sonday
Buperintendent of Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, General Passenger Agent,
Sol. HAAS. Traffic Manager. no. 14

THROUGH ALL-RAIL FAST-FREIGHT LINE TO AND FROM BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND EASTERN AND WEST-ERN CITIES

LY TWELVE HOURS BETWEEN RICHMOND AND BALTIMORE IN EACH DIRECTION,

BALLEOAD,

SCHEDULE OF TRAINS
IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 22, 1885.
TWO DAILY TRAINS (EXCEPT SUNDAY) BETWEEN BICHMOND AND LYNCHBURG

Leave Richmo'd 8:00 A M 8:25 P M 6:00 P M Arrive
Brackey'e 11:09 A M 7:39 P M 10:56 P M Hardsey'e 11:37 A M 8:10 P M 11:45 P M Lynchb'g. 1:50 P M 3:30 A M Lexing'n. 5:25 P M 6:55 A M UliftonF'e 5:50 P M

7:40 A. M. NIGHT EXPRESS daily (ex-CONNECTIONS.

Lynchburg.
Trains marked † daily (except Sunday).
Tickets sold to all points. Offices: 120e east Main street, 1000 Main, and at Richmond and Alleghaay depot. Eighth and Canal streets. J. R. MAUMEDO.
General Passenger and Express Agent.

Sunday, Connects for Lynen-borg.

8:15 A. M. For Newport's News, Old Point Comfort, and Norfolk daily ex-cept Sunday.

5:50 P. M. For Newport's News, Old Point, and Norfolk. Except Sunday, and Norfolk. Except Sunday.

6:25 P. M. For Louisville and Cincinnati, Fast Express, with through Pullman cars. Daily,

ARRIVE RICHMOND.

8:48 A. M. From R., F. and P. Junction

11:55 A. M. From R., F. and P. Junction

11:55 A. M. From Norfolk Old Point, and

Newport's News except Sanday.

8:40 P. M. From local points and the West,
except Sanday.

8:50 P. M. From Old Point, Newport's
News and Norfolk daily except Sunday.

8:55 P. M. From Locativitie and Cincinnati, Feat express daily,
Depot: Seventeenth and Broad streets.

Tickets at 1000 Main street and depot.

Tickets at 1000 Main street and depot.

WILLIAMS C. WICKHAM, Becond VicePresident.